

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME 28.

CHICAGO, SUNDAY MARCH 7, 1875.—SIXTEEN PAGES.

NUMBER 196.

CARRIAGES.

SPECIAL EXHIBITION OF CARRIAGES. SEASON OF 1875.

DURING THE WEEK BEGINNING

MONDAY, MARCH 8,

WE SHALL MAKE A SPECIAL EXHIBITION AT OUR WAREROOMS.

FIFTH-AV. AND FOURTEENTH-ST.

Of the entire production of our Factory during the Winter months, comprising Carriages in styles now fashionable in LONDON AND PARIS, together with a large variety of lighter vehicles, suited to our own Roads and Parks, including the "Brewster Wagon," the STANDARD FOR QUALITY, in all weights, for pleasure driving or speed.

For the convenience of visitors, the lower floors of our Building will, during the week, be devoted solely to the display of Sample Carriages, representing duplicates in course of construction, and ready to finish in any colors desired.

We beg to assure our customers in Chicago that this exhibition will surpass in attractiveness and value any similar display ever before made by a single firm—EVERY VEHICLE OFFERED BEING THE RESULT OF SPECIAL EFFORT TO MAKE IT A FIT REPRESENTATIVE OF ITS CLASS, IN BEAUTY OF DESIGN AND EXCELLENCE OF WORKMANSHIP—and that a visit to NEW YORK during its continuance will amply reward those contemplating the purchase of Carriages during the season.

In order to preserve an unbroken display during the week, all Carriages purchased, of which we have no duplicates finished, will be held for delivery until the close of the Exhibition.

Our revised list of prices may be had on application.

BREWSTER & CO., of Broome-st.,
Fifth-av. and Fourteenth-st.

FACTORY, Broadway and Forty-seventh-st., NEW YORK.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.

S. HYMAN,
(ATE WENDELL & HYMAN.)
No. 235 WABASH-AV.,
CORNER JACKSON-ST.

CLOTHING.

THE
GOLDEN EAGLE
Clothing Store,

138 Madison and 144 Clark-sts.,
Will open on Wednesday, the 10th inst., and offer to the PUBLIC, at retail, a new and fresh stock of CLOTHING for

MEN AND BOYS.

We manufacture our goods and shall offer them at wholesale prices for CASH, thus saving the consumer one profit. All goods marked in plain figures, and no deviation.

FINANCIAL.

THE STATE
SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
80 and 82 LaSalle-st., Chicago.

THE OLDEST AND LARGEST SAVINGS BANK IN THE NORTHEAST.

Paid Up Capital \$500,000
Surplus Fund 70,000

Deposit, Three and One-Half Millions.

Business exclusively that of a Savings Bank.

Interest on deposits, 6 per cent per annum, compounded half-yearly.

Dividends to be paid at the principal cities in Europe.

W. A. JENKINS, President.

A. D. GUILFORD, Cashier.

C. G. MULKEEN, Ass't Cashier.

JOSIAH H. REED,
NO. 20 NASSAU-ST.,
NEW YORK.

Money to Loan on Chicago Real Estate.

Apply direct or through Messrs. HUTCHINSON & DUKE, Attorneys, Portland and Chicago.

Facilities for FINANCIAL NEGOTIATIONS in LONDON.

\$3,000 to Loan

FOR RENT.

Store and basement No. 148 South State-st., at low price.

Fixtures for sale cheap.

J. M. MARSHALL,
Real Estate & Renting Agency,
97 South Clark-st.

TO RENT.

Five-story and basement building, 50x90 feet, at southeast corner Market and Monroe-sts., at nominal price to good tenant.

POTWIN & CORBY.

FOR RENT.

A yard and dock at Twenty-second-st. Bridge, West side, 100 feet from the 50 feet deep, with railroad connection to the rear. The building is 120x100 feet, 2 stories high, with a large basement, and contains 10 rooms, 2 parlors, 2 dining-rooms, 2 bed-rooms, 2 bath-rooms, 2 closets, &c. Will post up at 10 a.m. and 2 p.m. and afternoon, until entire stock is sold.

LAUNDRY.

MUNGER'S
Laundry,
180 Dearborn-st., Chicago.

COAL.

BALT. & OHI COAL CO.

ORIGINAL AND ONLY MINERS OF

Shawnee XX Coal.

\$6.00 PER TON,

DELIVERED.

SILVERWARE.

Silver

Table Ware

—

HAMILTON,

ROWE & CO.,

99 STATE-ST.,

CORNER WASHINGTON.

ORDERS RECEIVED AT GENERAL OFFICE,

88 Washington-st.,

AND AT BRANCH OFFICES:

B & G. Team Track, foot of Water-st., south-

east of B & G. Freight Depot.

285 Archer-av.

Cor. Twenty-seventh-st. and Cottage Grove-av.

Corner Twenty-ninth and State-sts.

HAMILTON, HARDER & HAER

HILLSIDE COAL

AND IRON CO. OF PENNSYLVANIA.

HARD COAL

Delivered in large or small amounts to

any part of the city, at low-

est market rates.

F. M. WHITEHOUSE,

MINERS' AGENT,

19 Chamber of Commerce.

DOCKS—Indiana-st., Bridge and

Twenty-second-st. Bridge.

MILLINERY.

Removal!

D. WEBSTER & CO.

WILL OPEN THEIR

Retail Millinery Stock

AT THEIR NEW STORE,

No. 107 State-st.,

MONDAY, MARCH 8.

SPRING MILLINERY!

Mrs. E. J. HOPSON

Has just received from the IMPORTERS OPENINGS,

NEW YORK, with the stock of the new importations of

CHOICE SPRING GOODS!

64 East Washington-st.,

NEAR STATE.

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similarly struck with the turkey, purchased at the parsonage. The parsonage, the good man, was very clear that the bird was "turkey," and, with the rest of the family, it formed part of the dinner.

The minister, however, had a series of after-dinner guests, partaken of a fat-turkey. Mrs. Clement with a smile, looking up at the turkey, said, "I am a poor, ignorant, though a very zealous, acknowledged devout, and good dinner." An ordinary minister neither prays nor eats, nor, I might say, is it good for my digestion, and consisted of cold meat, so as to give it a nutritious relish. As he thought he was ill-used, and implored the Lord make me thankful. On hearing this, Clement said, "It is appropriate and edifying for ministrants. The Doctor's grace, were as well as thanks to

the services.

will be held at the Livelit Street Preaching by the pastor at 2:30

at Plymouth Church this

evening. Dr. William Alvin Bart-

will preach at the Tabernacle

corner of Indiana and Morgan

will preach at Oakland Church

of Columbus, O., will-

work Church, morning and even-

ing will be held in the New

England Tabernacle, Boston, in the evening.

WILLIAM C. MCKEECHIE,

will preach at All Saint's

Church, and Fourth Street,

will preach at the Church of

the Ascension, Murray

May-ninth and Thirteenth

Street, and will be held at the

High Park, will preach at the

High Park, will be held at the

TERMS OF THE TRIBUNE.

RAVES OF SUBSCRIPTION (PAYABLE IN ADVANCE).
Postage Prepaid at this Office.
Daily, 1 year, \$12.00 weekly, 1 year, \$ 1.00
Sunday Edition, 1.00 Two copies, 1.00
Subscription, 1 year, 12.00
Part of a year at the same rate.

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Special arrangements made with such.

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Daily, delivered, Sunday excepted, 25 cents per week.
Daily, delivered, Sunday included, 50 cents per week.

ADDITIONAL CHARGES.
CORNER MADISON AND DEARBORN—Chicago, IL.

TO MORROW'S AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE—Clark street, opposite
Bhamer House, Kelly & Leon's Minstrels.

CHICAGO MUSEUM—Monroe street, between Dearborn and State. "False Shams."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Madison street, between Madison and Monroe. Engagement of John T. Raymond.

"Col. Mulberry Seller."

MYSTERY'S THEATRE—Madison street, between Madison and Monroe. Engagement of Mrs. Rosalie.

MOLETT'S THEATRE—Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. "Lone Wolf on the Bridge."

ADRIELI'S THEATRE—Dearborn street, corner Monroe. Various entertainment. "The Poor of New York."

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

LOVEL GRANGE INSTITUTION, U. S. A.—Red, White and Blue Royal Purple Lodge, No. 51, will hold a Royal Purple meeting, also the annual election of officers, at 7 P. M., to-morrow (Monday) evening, at the E. W. P. M. sharp. Members are invited to meet at the Lodge. By order of the W. M. D. STYLES, Secy.

NATIONAL LODGE, No. 265, F. A. & M.—Stated communication will be held at the Lodge, No. 265, at 7:30 P. M., to-morrow (Monday) evening. March 8, 1875. All Scouting schemes miscarried, at the end of Congress, overthrown by the popular will, destined to plaster the sand and stone of New Mexico and Arizona with subsidy-bonds, and the Digger Indian and the grasshopper must wait awhile for the railroad that was to be but is not. The Republican party has resisted the temptation to give \$365,000,000 in principal and interest, of the people's money to a reckless railroad speculator. It remains to be seen whether the Democratic Congress of next December will display the same amount of virtue.

ATTENTION SID KNIGHTS.—Special convalescences of Chicago Knights, for the benefit of the Knights of the Order, will be on March 10. Order. Visiting Sir Knights cordially invited.

G. A. WILLIAMS, M. D., Recorder.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

WAD DECLARED—ONLY \$5 TO THE NATIONAL CAPITAL, only \$5 to McClellan's and return, with a full set of books, for the benefit of the Knights of the Order, and no fair prices. Satisfaction given or money refunded.

Corner Clark and Randolph-sts.

The Chicago Tribune.

Sunday Morning, March 7, 1875.

The indications are that old BEN WADE will certainly be the Republican candidate for Governor of Ohio next fall, in opposition to Fog-Horn Bill ALLEN. This will be a notable contest, if it comes, and it will bring out the most formidable array of party speakers ever gathered together for a State campaign. It is announced in Washington that the Republicans are already making their preparations for the most vigorous effort to rescue the State. We believe that they will be successful, and overwhelmingly so if Mr. WADE is their candidate. He will develop on his side all the peculiar strength which ALLEN was found to have among the Democrats; and, if all the Ohio Republicans vote, there can be no doubt about the result.

It is not wholly unlikely that the Washington rumor that Mr. J. D. WARD is to succeed Mr. GLOVER as United States District Attorney in this city may prove to be true. The retirement of Mr. GLOVER, who has been an industrious and excellent officer (if he does retire), will be owing to his chronic health; and the appointment of Mr. WARD may be due in part to his agreement with the President on the Arkansas question, which was certainly exceptional enough to call for some reward. The appointment, nevertheless, will not be an unpopular one in West Chicago, where Mr. WARD has many friends, as the defeat of Mr. HARRISON two years ago, when WARD left him out of sight, and last fall, when he ran a couple of thousand ahead of his ticket and almost beat him again, amply demonstrated.

Among the items of political gossip brought back from Washington by returning pilgrims is that Police-Superintendent REED, who visited Washington during the pendency of the Tax bill, and who has gone further South for his health, will return after the special session of the Senate, commissioned as Collector of Customs of Chicago. It is understood, as part of the above story, that Mr. JUND, the present collector, is expected to resign, or will shortly do so (?). We have no other information on this subject than the report or rumor stated, which is circulating in certain political circles. It is known that Mr. REED has contemplated resigning his present office of Police-Superintendent for some time, as he and one of the Commissioners do not get along very well together, but it is not generally known that he intended to rotate into some other office.

There was for a time some question whether certain new Senators elected by bolters from Republican caucuses—such as CHAPIN and FADDOCK of Michigan, CAMERON of Wisconsin, and FADDOCK of Nebraska—would go into the Republican caucus of the Senate. All these gentlemen made a virtual declaration of allegiance to the Republican party by entering into the caucus held in Washington yesterday. It is not unlikely that their prospective places on the Committees had something to do with this action; for, had they refused to go into caucus, they would have had no party claims, and might have found themselves at the tail end of the Committees to which they had been allotted. As it is, these gentlemen are entitled to full and equal party consideration. ANDREW JOHNSON has followed the independent, free-lance course he marked out for himself, and has refused to enter either Republican or Democratic caucus. Happy man!

The admissibility of minority representation is being vigorously debated by the Missouri press. The good example of Illinois has its effect. The St. Louis *Globe* prints two tables, which show that a large part of the voting population was practically disfranchised, at the last election, on account of the lack of any provision for representation of minorities. The first of these tables shows what the political complexion of the present Legislature would be if the votes cast at the polls were correctly represented by the votes cast in the Senate and House:

	Senate.	House.	Joint Ballot.
Democratic votes, 149,566	19	74	92
Republican votes, 123,194	15	57	72
Democratic majority....	4	17	21

The second table shows what these votes really elected:

	Senate.	House.	Joint Ballot.
Democrats.....	28	91	119
Republicans.....	6	40	46
Democratic majority....	22	51	73

Thus, while the Democratic voters of Missouri are less than three-fifths of the whole, the Democratic law-makers of the State are

nearly three-fourths of the whole. Their majority on joint-ballot should be 21. It is 73. If Missouri had had minority representation, a different Legislature might have had enough fair-minded Democrats in it to send CARL SCHUZ back to the Senate, instead of disgracing the State by substituting for him an unknown piece of ex-Rebel mediocrities labeled FRANCIS M. O'KEELEY. It is not likely that Bourbon Missouri will follow the example which has made Republican Illinois famous.

Still, a Constitutional Convention is soon to assemble, and may prove unable to resist the spirit of the age suddenly to keep on disfranchising a minority of 999 and letting a majority of 1,001 gag and keep them powerless to influence what pertains to the action of the whole people.

The prospects are for a considerable amount of rain in the spring, and also for a rapid thaw; but there is also a prospect at this writing for a southwest wind, which would materially aid in the breaking-up of the ice-gorge at the mouth of the Chicago River. Altogether, the danger is by no means remote, and it is well that it has been sufficiently canvassed to enable the public authorities and private citizens to take every precaution against it that lies in their power.

A SCANDALOUS BILL.

We publish an article from the New York *World* concerning certain pending insurance legislation in Illinois. We understand the facts to be: That in this State there are one or more life-insurance companies organized and doing business on a novel,—or, as the *World* styles it, the "co-operative" plan.

This plan of insurance is peculiar, and unknown and unrecognized by the laws of the Eastern States. Owing to this fact, and not to any objection on the ground of being a "foreign" or Illinois company, it is not authorized to do any business in New York, and perhaps in several other States. To meet this, a bill has been proposed in the Illinois Legislature which in substance provides: That if any State shall prohibit life-insurance company chartered by the State of Illinois from doing business in such State, then no life-insurance company chartered by such State shall do any business in Illinois! We are further informed that this bill is represented in the Legislature by the attorney for the single corporation in whose interest it is proposed, and that the attorney of the Company is not only a member of the Legislature, but Speaker of the House of Representatives! We

submit to the Legislature that, apart from the ridiculous and unjust principle of the bill itself, the introduction and urging of such a bill, under the circumstances, is the most scandalous character.

Any preparations that may be made to meet the possible disaster should not, therefore, be delayed. Indeed, the early agitation of the danger in the columns of THE TRIBUNE has already induced the dock-owners and the wholesale merchants to take every individual precaution in their power; basements are very generally cleared of goods, and warehouse employees have standing notification to be on hand at any sudden rainfall. The Board of Public Works are also on the alert, and ought to be prepared with prompt and efficient means for breaking away any ice-gorge that forms of such size and character as to threaten danger.

If a flood comes this year, it will come as it did twenty-six years ago, and from the same source. The seat of the danger is the Aux Plaines River near Summit. It was an ice-gorge which formed in this river about half a mile west of Summit that caused the flood of 1849. The usual channel of the river was thus cut off, a torrent of water overflowed its eastern banks, and found an easy outlet over a large swale located northeast of Summit. The waters spread out over the low land between the Aux Plaines and the city, and found a channel in the South Branch, thence rushing down into the main channel of the river, carrying away docks, shipping goods, bridges, etc. There are certain circumstances now which render an overflow of the Aux Plaines River more dangerous than formerly. The first of these is the excavation known as the Ogden Ditch, which is connected with the very swale which furnished the principal outlet for the flood of 1849. The Ogden Ditch furnishes a direct connection with the South Branch, and would supply a natural channel for an overflow of considerable water from the Aux Plaines at any time its own channel is closed anywhere southwest of Summit. There is a fall of full 9 feet between this swale and the city limits, a distance of about four miles, and the Ogden Ditch would carry a large body of water at a tearing rate to the South Branch. Another circumstance which would probably contribute to the danger is to be found in an island formed by a deflection in the river to the north of Summit. The channel at the east side of this island has been dammed up at both ends by the owners of the adjoining property, whether rightfully or not. This cuts off one of the natural channels of the river, and to that extent increases the strain upon the other channel in case of a torrent or large bodies of floating ice.

The Illinois & Michigan Canal, which runs parallel with the Aux Plaines River, will not help much to carry off the surplus water. It will be remembered that the canal was deepened for the purpose of changing the current of the Chicago River, and to make it empty into the Illinois River through the canal, instead of into the lake; but the fall in the bottom of the new canal is only 3 feet in 30 miles from Bridgeport to Lockport. On the 1st of December, 1874, the Railway Share Trust Company (Limited) of London put upon the London market a first-mortgage loan of the People's Gaslight and Coke Company (West Side), showing the wonderful success of that Company. It obtained its original charter in 1855, but did not practically begin business until 1860 or 1861. Its original "plant" was the purchase from the South Side Company of the mains and service-pipes laid west of the river, and the exclusive right of serving gas to the West Division of the city. How much was paid for this "plant" we do not remember, not perhaps exceeding \$50,000 in all. The area of the West Division at that time supplied with gas was not very large. The population was very scattered, and the consumption of gas quite small. The Company, however, established its works for the manufacture of gas, and after paying its expenses expended its surplus earnings in laying new pipes and enlarging its service. In the fifteen years that have elapsed since then, the West Division has increased in population to 147,718 in 1870, being 30,000 greater than the population of the whole city in 1860. The population of the West Division is in 1875, probably 250,000.

We are happily informed by official statements made by the Company of the wonderful progress which it has followed in establishing a natural channel for an overflow of the Aux Plaines at the same source.

The Company putting this loan on the English market had, of course, to furnish evidence of the character of the enterprise, and this evidence consisted of the following:

1. The certificate of Mr. ANDREW UPWARD, Gas Engineer of London, who had personally visited Chicago and examined the works and property of the People's Gas Company.

2. The certificate of Messrs. PRICE, WATERHOUSE & CO., public accountants, who, through an expert, had examined the books and accounts of the Company in Chicago, with a view of ascertaining the revenue of the Company.

3. The certificate of legal title of mortgages and charter, by NORMAN ROSE, NORMAN & BAXTER, solicitors, of London, who by one of their firm personally investigated the charter and its amendments.

These certificates show that the Company has works making 322,000 cubic feet of gas per day, and capable of supplying 1,420,000 cubic feet of gas per day, without further outlay; and that within five years the rate of consumption will be double the present amount.

The accountant certifies that the books of the Company show a net income or credit profit for 1874 of \$420,000, gold.

All this must be very satisfactory to the public, many of whom have possibly been under the impression that this Company had great difficulty in making "both ends meet."

We learn from the prospectus of the loan that the Directors of the Company are COMELIUS K. GARDNER, of New York; WILLIAM R. GARRETT, of New York; A. M. BILLINGS, J. D. WARD, and C. N. HOLDEN, of Chicago. From the same prospectus we learn, also, that the capital stock of the Company is \$8,000,000, of which \$4,000,000 has been paid in full, and that 20 per cent of the remaining \$4,000,000 has also been paid up, making an actual paid-up capital of \$5,200,000.

The question will naturally occur to the reader, what a Company which has increased its cash or paid-up capital from \$50,000 to \$2,000,000, and with a net revenue or profit already of \$420,000 a year, wants with a loan of \$2,100,000 in gold. If the loan were let at 90, the net proceeds would be \$1,890,000 in gold, equal in currency to \$2,073,500. What grand enterprise has the People's Gas-

light and Coke Company in view, that this large loan has been negotiated? The Company has works capable of supplying twice the amount of gas it now furnishes, without any additional outlay. So the loan cannot be for the purpose of enlarging those works. The prospectus states that "these bonds have been created to replace first-mortgage bonds paid off, and for other purposes." Whatever debt the Company previously had was merely nominal, so the loan is substantially for "other purposes." What are these purposes? The People's Gaslight and Coke Company can engage in no other business than the manufacture and sale of gas and coke. For this purpose it does not want any money in its present business, and the irresistible conclusion would seem to be that the People's Gaslight and Coke Company covers the whole area of the City of Chicago, and as they are even now capable of making and delivering twice the amount of gas they do deliver, they propose to cross the South Branch and deliver their gas to the people of South Chicago in competition with the old Company at lower rates. The negotiation of this loan is an evident indication of developments in the gas business of Chicago of a startling character, and the success of the People's Company in negotiating the loan shows that it has a solidity of capital and a financial credit that will make it a giant in the grand fight of the Gas Companies. The people will hail with hearty approval any action that will result in cheap establishing our State banking-system on a sound basis.

The next thing was to prevent the Sovereign's interference with their salaries. A bill fixing their pay was passed in 1862, but was vetoed by WILKINSON—the last case of a veto by an English monarch. In 1870, however, the independence of the Judiciary was finally established. This is needed here. Our Judges should be independent of our sovereign. An elective Judiciary is too apt to contain CARDOZOS and BARNARDS. Administrative officers ought not to be elected, except chief executives. Responsibility should be upon executive officers, great and small, by having them appoint their subordinates, as the President appoints his Cabinet. Then an evil-doer or an incompetent person can be got rid of, for public opinion can force the executive to remove him. If ROOSEVELT had been elected Secretary of the Treasury, he would be there now. The rule should be to elect the Governor, and let him appoint the administrative officers of the State, and be responsible for their conduct.

Even those who radically disagree with PROFESSOR SUMNER will find food for thought in his sketch of the dangers which hedge about a Constitutional Republic. He is a reformer of the right sort, who studies politics before talking about them.

SUGGESTIONS ON RESUMPTION.

The New York *Graphic* publishes a long interview with Sir FRANCIS HINCKS, ex-Minister of Finance of Canada, in which Sir FRANCIS suggests a scheme for resumption somewhat like that of Senator SUMNER and Mr. GAMBLE BRADFORD, and yet with a touch of novelty which makes it worth reproduction.

This plan involves the issue of about \$100,000,000 of notes, redeemable in gold on demand at New York, and receivable for customs. From ten to twenty millions of these would be issued each month and sold for greenbacks to the highest bidder. The Treasury would hold a reserve of 50 per cent of their face-value in gold and 50 per cent in Government 5 per cent.

It would be impossible to frame a law that would give perfect security to depositors in all cases, but I think that, in this case, the public would be more inclined to trust the Government than the State, and the weather is favorable for this.

It is the opinion of the *Graphic* that the State under the absence of any statute for regulating the management of the numerous banks doing business under special charters, which were granted to whoever asked them during the few years prior to the adoption of the new Constitution, the State has been compelled to take up the responsibility of the management of these banks, and to numberless have been added the ordinary measures for protecting depositors from loss, particularly as it will cost the State nothing, and in fact no hardship to any bank honestly organized and doing business in a manner that would entitle it to the confidence of depositors.

The *Graphic* suggests that the enactment of a law, as directed in the Constitution and recommended by the Governor, appears to be imperative demanded for the protection of the people and good name of the State, which, having granted to banking corporations the special privilege of doing business under special charters, is now compelled to take upon itself the responsibility of protecting depositors from loss.

Probable a majority of the State Banks now in operation are not in the best of condition, for the most part from persons of small means—mechanics, laborers, women, and children, and those who, having but a limited knowledge of business, are poorly able to judge of the character and responsibility of the different banks, to which their little savings are given, and on whom, when they have been defrauded, the ordinary means of redress are denied.

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German, Latin, or Greek, examination, open only to the preliminary one, sections, in any one or his candidates may enter, as follows: students may offer any two of the English, French, German, Candidates may offer any two of Chemistry, Physics, Botany, students, and present Solid Physics, and Plane Trigonometry, the three following subjects: Spherical Trigonometry.

Candidates may offer either of the subjects: History of Countries, in the period of the Reformation, American History from 1860 to 1870, and the same may offer any three of the subjects: Philosophy, Moral and Political Economy.

is a certificate that the candidate passed with distinction, highest distinction, to the

University Association has a preparation in Boston, and their names to the list. The preliminary examination parts of two weeks; the examination will not be as long as respectively \$15 and \$10. It will provide cheap board and lodgings. It will give pecuniary aid.

The local work shows what committees need to do. If it is formed in Chicago, the members will be furnished by examination would be a higher education of women than the prominent ladies of the opportunity of last year is now.

HISTORY OF SUICIDE.

generations may think of the date, or of his conception of any that it is an eminent or that, however he may have the influence of external man, he gave utterance to and pronounced truths—truths with him, but which he left to the English-speaking world, not have been right, since the actions of men are by their antecedents, they matter of uniformity, and, under the same circumstances, the same results. The truth and its consequences can never be the actions of men, so far as by circumstances at all are demanded, and it may be any two men have for their lives been under the same influences. It is not circumstances that must be the same, but, however, it may be entirely the same. But a whole truth, it is a truth. This much facts to demonstrate, deduced himself. The crimes as others had showed before a uniformity of sequence.

misdirected in the Paris as is nearly the same, may be predicted in the same as far as falling below or are. Not this, after failure to discover the cause of the writer's inaccuracy, and what reason is there than last, or that their care less itself this year in last year? The average during a number of years naturally expect to strange things come to the science of statistics.

and social phenomena to ed his theory is that of suicide, since it was justified. Even the opinion of the author in his *Moral* and against him the cannot be advanced as

for Von Oettingen is a biology in the University of as he expressly says, from point, and has issued his significance of moral

statistical social ethics. The rarely proceeds except exhaustive, thorough, fully a superfluous line.

Few parts of it, however, which treat of

and has often been advanced proof of the existence of free been frequently assed, but a not speaking now of those who life in a fit of insanity—an exalted motive such as or as now sees the suicide only put an end to his own incomplete demonstration can a master of himself, and that not? We do not feel called to call the social law, or

the science of statistics

city has its share in the deed of the individual, since, even where it does not drive him to the desperate act, it palliates and excuses it. As one of the most conscientious investigators into the causes of the crime Dr. Artigues, has said: "It seems to me that, in these days of ours, public opinion seems to be little enlightened on the subject of suicide. Modern philosophy does not serve an incentive to man to commit suicide, but it gives in justification of it as a mark of courage and of manliness."

The remark just made, that, even in the rural districts, suicide is on the increase, has not with much opposition from some few statisticians; yet facts confirm it. In Prussia, for instance, the average number of country suicides was, from 1822 to 1824, 336; from 1856 to 1858 it was 1,251, an increase of 276 per cent. The same is true of the rural districts in Belgium, Bavaria, and Denmark.

While the statistics of suicide are more complete than any other moral phenomenon, none are more difficult of exact attainment. The relatives of the victim are almost always extremely anxious to cover up the cause of his departure from among men. In England this is particularly the case, as the act does the deformity of property. In other places it is refused to be buried, to prevent the truth of death is often concealed. Then, again, suicide by drowning is not infrequently attributed to accident, and the fond relatives are allowed to have the benefit of the doubt. Hence it is claimed that the figures obtained always represent a minimum, not a maximum.

To show how constant the increase of suicide is, we produce the following figures, which do not only the increase, but that it is, especially in France, not to be accounted for by the increase in population. England has no reliable statistics on the subject previous to 1857. We begin, therefore, with that year for England. The number of suicides was, for a number of years as follows:

Years.	Number of suicides.	Number of suicides.	Per cent.
1851-52	1,312	1,312	100
1852-53	1,302	1,302	100
1853-54	1,302	1,302	100
1854-55	1,381	1,381	100
1855-56	1,379	1,379	100
1856-57	1,362	1,362	100
1857-58	1,347	1,347	100

The increase in Prussia is also remarkable.

The average number of suicides in that country from 1851-55 was 2,076; from 1856-60, 2,158;

from 1861-65, 2,265; in 1869, 3,187. The increase is nowhere, perhaps, so striking as in France, as the following figures prove:

Years.	Number of suicides.	Number of suicides.	Per cent.
1826-30	1,729	1,729	100
1831-35	2,263	130	100
1836-40	2,574	141	100
1841-45	2,581	142	100
1846-50	3,446	199	100
1851-55	8,829	520	100
1856-60	4,822	299	100
1861-65	4,921	299	100
1866-70	5,147	299	100

It must be remarked, however, that in Russia suicide is still accounted a crime, its statistics are not to be implicitly relied upon.

The influence of co-operation is also deserving of notice. Suicide is exceedingly common among those subjected to any hard labor, especially servants and soldiers, but more rare among aristocrats and nobility. Hailfuss, who comes in contact with the elegancies of life are much more prone to suicide than those who are really cultured. The liberal professions supply a good contingent. Thus, in France, in 1865, there were 218 belonging to the liberal professions, while only 90 farmers and 123 tradesmen committed suicide. Besides these, there were 550 "declassés of miseries."

We regret that the limit of a newspaper article will not permit us to enter into the statistics showing the influence of age, sex, celibacy, and marriage on the production of suicides. We will, therefore, append but one more table illustrative of the motives which determined the act:

Causes.	Males, per cent.	Females, per cent.
Mental disease.	.291	.468
Pain.	.117	.117
Loss of property.	.149	.064
Despair.	.140	.060
Remorse, shame, fear of punishment.	.103	.062
Tired of life.	.059	.041
Curiosity.	.009	.004
Disatisfaction with one's condition.	.010	.014
Loss of relatives.	.010	.014
Total.	100	100

When we reflect how nearly all these causes are connected with the social condition of a country, we will be better able to appreciate how all must bear the burden on their consciences of the wrong of the few. It would be interesting to discuss the question of free will in the light of these statistics, and endeavor to reconcile the consciousness of moral freedom with the stern reality of these facts—a task which it would be a bold undertaking to pronounce impossible.

It is a curious fact that in the revolutionary period, 1848-49, fewer suicides are recorded than in the preceding and following years. Oettingen says that the fall for the hypothesis on the part of the political hopes raised in the minds of the masses at that particular time. Nor was this observable in the country only but wherever the revolutionary spirit was awakened in France, Bavaria, Prussia, Saxony, and Denmark. But after the excitement of the revolutionary period died away, the increase became general once more—a fact which proves that political and social discontent are among the many exciting causes of suicide. Another fact worth mentioning is, that the years 1854 and 1855, which were remarkably "hard-times" years in Europe, were unusually prolific in suicides, and show as marked an increase over the years preceding and following. It is a fact, however, that a decrease in the number of suicides did a decrease in the number. A comparison of the statistics relating to marriage, death, and suicides shows the more alarming fact, that it is easier to predict the number of the latter which are likely to happen in a given country in a year than of either of the former.

The season of the year exerts a decided influence on the increase of suicide. Wagner, Guerry, and Logevi have devoted much attention to this department of the subject. It can be argued entirely to chance that in France, Belgium, Denmark, Austria, and Bavaria, and in others like Frankfort, Paris, London, Berlin, and others, the number of suicides increases uniformly with the approach of the sun to the equator and decreases with the heat. In the same way, the number of suicides in England, where there are the hottest months, and least in November and December. Combining nine different fields of observation, and taking the average number of suicides per month in every 1,000, the following figures have been obtained:

Months.	No. suicides.	No. suicides.	No. suicides.
January.	64	64	64
February.	79	79	79
March.	88	88	88
April.	113	113	113
May.	109	109	109
June.	92	92	92
July.	76	76	76
August.	66	66	66
September.	76	76	76
October.	76	76	76
November.	66	66	66
Total.	1,000	1,000	1,000

This result is confirmed year after year, and no variation in the months which are very much alike in temperature, as, for instance, January and February. This will be more clearly evidenced from another table:

IN.	IN FRANCE.	IN BELGIUM.		
1853-43.	1857-60.	1857-57.		
Winter.	261	203	200	195
Spring.	210	214	214	214
Summer.	290	277	275	275
Fall.	304	304	299	299
Total.	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000

The Prussian statistics for 1859 are very carefully prepared, yet they fail to establish the same results.

The female suicides are recorded

several separately, and we have, therefore, an opportunity of observing the influence of the seasons on the sex. The following figures are from the Prussian register:

Months.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
January-March.	620	155	754
April-June.	729	175	904
July-September.	659	159	818
October-December.	729	145	845

The cold months seem favorable to female than to male suicides, a fact which is explained by another strange result of the statistics offered.

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WORLD OF FASHION.

Washington Dissatisfied with Its Weather.

Mrs. Stephen A. Douglas—Pretty Camilla Webb.

The Latest New York Modes of Feminine Costumes.

All About Bonnets, Flowers, Knit-Plaitings, Shirrings, and Other Hysterics of Millinery.

Tisk's Opera-House—Prohibition of Masks.

Chicago Private and Club Parties Last Week.

Announcements.

WASHINGTON GOSSIP.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—Job, a monument of exquisite patience under the most trying vicissitudes of life, has never been equalled, perhaps by any human, and the meekness which embellished Moses' life with a semi-divine light has never been successfully imitated by any mortal since his death on the summit of Mount Horeb. Job was panted and sullen from the crown of his head, instead of shooting his arrows by quizzical positions, or cool drinks, or gesticulating words, brought him a wife posthaste to escape himself withal and insisted upon discussing theology and other abstruse points, with a view to making him discontented with his lot. His children died, and his wealth took the wings of the morning, while the wife of his bosom bade him

CURE GOD AND DIE!

Moses could not please the children of Israel, though fresh from the presence of his Maker. Yet neither of these eminent men ever tried to make the world weep over their woes, nor have we any written record of such tortures.

The spring-tide and harvest, summer and winter, of the Promised Land (Isa's) vouch so much for the land of Uz were lovelier by far than our changeable climate, and the sojourns in the wildness could never have been darkened by snow-clouds and hail-storms, because mammal in their stead. But one of the Arch-enemy's emissaries, in the form of a weather fiend, conveys daily marvels of hell, snow, sleet, slush, and rain, just allowing enough sunshine and soft breezes to tantalize long-suffering mortals into open insanity. The death-rates increased, pneumonia, rheumatism, pleurisy, diphtheria, consumption of the lungs, and other fatal diseases, painfully prevalent; and still winter lingers on, sprung, until we are ready to cry "How long, O Lord! how long?"

A NEW AGENT FOR TRAGIC HOMER.

Last evening, at Lincoln Hall, Miss Story made her debut as a reader of no mean ability. She is quite young, about 25, perhaps, with dark hair, fine, clear, colorless skin, darkblue eyes, statuque regularity of features, and beautifully white teeth. For several years past she has been employed in the United States Treasury as a typist, and the mention of her services was well known. She is a tall, slender, bright, and vivacious girl, with a sweet, winsome smile, and was dressed in a Southern woman's attire, with a pink sash, and a white lace collar.

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The dress

MEN.

Stories About Them
King of Bashan.

American Giants,
Majestic Giants.

Cliff Humbug.

The 35 inst. James Murph
years. His measured 5 feet
weighed 201 pounds.—Circus

spoke there so high as %
credible traveler than the

the only writer who, pre-
of science, entertained his

that conceivably

that races of giants are

in nature, when the re-
sults of Satura even down

unseen times.

one of the authors of

gives us, in a portion of

Book of Numbers, the fol-
the traditions which had come

which he, no doubt, con-
siderable commentary on the his-
tory of Bashan.

brilliant Ben Upzit, "having

up of the Israelites ex-
tore up a mountain 6 miles

it is the head and carried it

that he might throw it at the

them; but a hole in the

so, that it fell down upon

the same time his teeth

so, that he could not

Moses, who was himself 10

Or thus entangled, took an

and, having leaped 10 cubits

in the ankle-hole, so that

What a terrible oppor-
tive have had in a man whose

5 feet above the ground on

even with the weight of the

upon the the

and LATH POINTS,
At Athos, who bore the whole

sink into comparat-
ive true that the impatient

and Enceladus are able to

the eruptions of Etna under-

but then we must all re-
sighed contented himself

a pine-tree,—"truncus vacua

head of a whole, one for

and yet no one of all the giant

upon our record, that

one, who was as a hero,

and, and even Lucian

but for that charming story

in the Arabian Nights' Eu-

of the most bewitching and

of most charming

the Cyclops, who

of Ulysses, with the one-eyed

"Sibah and his companions

the like weapon—the

the American GIANTS.

as possible of Blunderbore and

his friends who fell under

the rod of the Great Giant

it would not for a moment

of laurel and barely stopping

over in England, in the year

of a giant 50 feet high,

all more or less skeletons

of the wonders seen

to our American Continent,

Vega, in his history. Part

of the same there is a

the natives could reach no

knows; that their eyes were

as of a pine, and their limbs

down the coast, and found

there to have been no less than

we came in for a large share of

the Stanislaus first visited their

such glowing accounts of

to their wondering friends

his race have so degener-
ated as to be a mere shadow

of the 6 feet? or could their

they have given, like Balib Ben

to the imagination?

GIANTS' HOUSES.

gives account of a

reared in a certain church,

several pounds, and conjectures,

that it must have been

in the head of one of

the motion could have

for all, science leaves

us. In Sir H. Sloane's time,

and he had one, a very

in stature may now and then

should it be a matter of

height in a world of

the world, he is a whale to

be a whale, and a Tom Thumb

to a Newton and an idiot?

this train of thought the writer

wonder to the excitement which

exhibition of that stupendous

moment of the discovery?

though we must reject

of gigantic races, we can

individual GIANTS.

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TO RENT.

A PHOTOGRAPH GALLERIE, 500 Micros-rl.

A PLAT OF FOUR OR FIVE ACRES, or a lot, or a corner of a lot, or a house, to be let for a term, and prompt pay ad-

dress.

A HOUSE IN SKINNER'S ADDITION, April 1, or May 1.

A DIXIE ROOM (PIERRE) IN NEW YORK, or NEW YORK, or TRIBUNE office.

FROM MAY 1, AND WITH

IN JUNE, IN LAKES AND WADSWOOD, AND

FROM MAY 1 TO OCTOBER

RENTED, house on North or South

WADSWOOD, or WADSWOOD, or

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Sockkeepers, Clerks, &c.

A YOUNG MAN ABOUT 15 OR 16

years old, for general work, in our

house, or office, or shop, to be

paid well, and prompt pay ad-

dress.

A GOOD ROOM (PIERRE)

IN NEW YORK, or NEW YORK,

or TRIBUNE office.

FROM MAY 1, AND WITH

IN JUNE, IN LAKES AND WADSWOOD,

AND HADSWOOD, AND

THE SCANDAL.

Mr. Ovington's European Tour Postponed.

He Has in His Possession Certain Letters of Vale to Tilton.

Additional Whisperings Concerning the Plymouth Church Defense-Fund.

Was Gen. Tracy Justified in Appearing for Beecher?

Opinions of Leading Chicago Lawyers on the Point.

Wirt Dexter Says Yes, and Judge Williams and Others Say No.

Conflict of Sentiment as to Tracy's Argument.—The Majority Against It.

A Glaring Fault in Our Code of Law—Manliness vs. Womanliness.

Tilton's Precocity and Egotism.

FACTS AND GOSPI.

RUMORS OF WITHDRAWAL.

New York, March 6.—Runners prevailed yesterday in the absence of any proceedings in the Beecher trial, that one of the parties to the case had withdrawn, and that there would necessarily follow a discontinuance of the case. These rumors were the result of the reports that one of the principal counsel had resolved to withdraw in consequence of the neglect to his other business which his attendance for two months in the Brooklyn court had caused. He has been induced, however, to remain in the case, and will doubtless conduct it to the close.

Mr. Jeffreys, the sick juror, on whose account the trial was adjourned till Monday, has entirely recovered from his indisposition.

THE ATTENDANCE.

At the trial to be limited hereafter, and Judge Nelson has expressed his intention to allow to enter the Court-room on the number of spectators that will fill up the hall. While the Court-room will hold at least 600 persons, and no less than 500 spectators present. The most important persons who apply for admittance are ladies, and sometimes they succeed in passing the guard.

OVINGTON SUSPENDED BY THE PROSECUTION.

Mr. E. J. Ovington, who testified the past week for the defense in the Tilton-Beecher suit, has been suspended by the prosecution, and in consequence could not sail for Europe as he intended.

Mr. Tilton's counsel have knowledge of several letters which Ovington wrote, and which they were identified and put in evidence.

A HELPER NAMED.

GEN. TRACY.

CONFIRMATION OF HIS COVENANT.

As the connection of Gen. Tracy with the Beecher side of the Tilton-Beecher suit has given rise to some discussion as to the professional ethics of the case, a reporter was sent out to learn the views of some of the leading lawyers of this city on the subject. Mr. Tilton, it will be remembered, testified that Gen. Tracy had given him an unconditional promise not to appear for Mr. Beecher if any collision should in future arise between him (Tilton) and Mr. Beecher. Gen. Tracy in his address to the jury, however, stated that he gave the promise on the representation that the law would not permit him to do otherwise. When he learned that they were for a greater crime he desisted himself from the promise.

The first whose judgment the reporter asked was

JUDGE DEXTER.

but the Judge declined to give any opinion for publication, out of respect to a brother lawyer. He said he did not think a lawyer could justly be blamed in this case, however, though Gen. Tracy's explanation might satisfy the state of affairs, but as he would not give an opinion on the right or wrong of the matter had it occurred here, so, though the case might be different, being in a foreign State, yet he would not give an opinion on the right or wrong of the matter. When he learned that they were for a greater crime he desisted himself from the promise.

In hope of finding a more communicative subject, a visit was made to the office of

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Milwaukee Boasts of Gayties During the Lenten Season.

Entertainments Public and Private, Past and Future.

Last Edition of the Spirit-Force Story Revised and Corrected.

The Cream City Tucks Up Her Skirts and Awaits the Coming Flood.

How the World Wags in Kenosha, Waukegan, and Winona.

Current Notes and Gossip from Our Immediate Suburb.

WISCONSIN.

MILWAUKEE.

WISCONSIN AND IOWA.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, March 6.—There has been quite a stirring up of late to the public schools, and as the people are much interested in the various questions which have arisen, and some of which have yet to be decided, The Tribune correspondent has obtained some facts and figures from the office of the Superintendent that may be worth reading.

Following are the salaries paid to teachers (last school year):

Whole amount paid.....\$10,280.00

Amount paid to female teachers.....\$7,520.00

Female teachers.....\$1,630.00

Average salary of female teachers.....\$1,020.00

The estimated value of the school buildings and furniture is about \$460,000.

ANSWER TO THE SOUTH SIDE ROMANCE.

It appears that the youthful pair of lovers who have been secretly married have come to a sense of the absurdity, not to say danger, of the situation, and are tearfully resolved to do something desperate, say, for example, acknowledge all, use for forgiveness, and ask for shelter at the bride's parents' roof-tree. It is to say that the young lad's pride and the young girl's secret, not yet disclosed, of her sweet child's secret, and the young couple are undecided whether to take the course pointed out above, or to boldly say they are engaged, and true to good luck to obtain the consent of their relatives to an early marriage. What a dilemma! What a secret! What they thought it necessary to pursue such an idiotic policy as they have done, is a mystery which none but romantic, crack-headed readers of novels can understand. Now, if pap is as foolish as most papas would be under such circumstances, years of misery, misconstruction, and suffering may be in store.

A MALE FLIRT.

A young gentleman of some means has taken it upon himself to avenge the wrongs his sex has for generations inflicted at the hands of female scoundrels. He has set out to do his best. Bringing the good-looking, talkative, pleasant-voiced, and able to support a wife with some degree of style, he may be excused thinking himself a sort of mild Don Juan. He has been so successful as to be welcomed about four or five times; and the last time the marriage was fixed for Tuesday of this week. An amorous young man was to have been the bride's bride. But Senator Adams fastened himself that he had captured another stunner heart, and had the marriage postponed till he could have his sport. And now it seems that he has given up his sport, and is off to the paw, where he is actually owing to him. In the meantime, our Board are ready to do all that love, skill, and coquetry may, to present mild spell develop into an old-fashioned beau.

DAY OF REST.

We have made up for the absence of Lent and abstemacy from private gayties by plunging ourselves into a world of public amusements; and very few virtuous piping to the eye we have seen. The Lenten season is a time of quiet, repose, and other interesting people with whom to be in society.

FAITHFUL MINISTER.

Sunday the Rev. Dr. Ashley, Rector of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, announced to the congregation that the day before he had been ill, and the choir, who had evidently obtained an inkling of the significance of the occasion, signified the event by a prolonged silence. The Rector is universally beloved, and his virtues are appreciated by none more than the flock that receives from his lips words of wisdom, as well as the devotional.

SMART FOLIAGE.

To-morrow afternoon and evening, the ladies of the South Side Benevolent Association will offer for the honor and glory of God and the salvation of souls, a Smart Foliate. The meeting will be held in the South Side Tabernacle, following the afternoon programme.

1. Choral exercises. 2. Chorus by the Singers, directed by Messrs. Barnard and Schenck. 5. Song by Mrs. Schenck. 6. Quartet for string instruments by Mr. L. W. Miller. 7. Solo by Mr. L. W. Miller. 8. Solo by Mr. L. W. Miller. 9. Solo by Mr. L. W. Miller. 10. Quartet for the piano. 11. Solo by Mr. L. W. Miller. 12. Solo by Mr. L. W. Miller. 13. Solo by Mr. L. W. Miller. 14. Solo by Mr. L. W. Miller. 15. Solo by Mr. L. W. Miller. 16. Solo by Mr. L. W. Miller. 17. Solo by Mr. L. W. Miller. 18. Solo by Mr. L. W. Miller. 19. Solo by Mr. L. W. Miller. 20. Solo by Mr. L. W. Miller. 21. Solo by Mr. L. W. Miller. 22. Solo by Mr. L. W. Miller. 23. Solo by Mr. L. W. Miller. 24. Solo by Mr. L. W. Miller. 25. Solo by Mr. L. W. Miller. 26. Solo by Mr. L. W. Miller. 27. Solo by Mr. L. W. Miller. 28. Solo by Mr. L. W. Miller. 29. Solo by Mr. L. W. Miller. 30. Solo by Mr. L. W. Miller. 31. Solo by Mr. L. W. Miller. 32. Solo by Mr. L. W. Miller. 33. Solo by Mr. L. W. Miller. 34. Solo by Mr. L. W. 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thanks to Mr. Austin for so beautiful and compact to hold their meetings. Austin said he had long applied a public hall, and had been in the hands of a third party, and would donate to us for a similar period all the time it was introduced, characteristic address upon

sang a solo in a very pleasant manner, eliciting a storm of high glee some very familiar and sprightly. The audience Schoenboevel would have a good time, and sang a second number. The exercises by the Glee Club, the ladies justly so

NATIONAL CHURCH, and throughout. It is further, and will be, in for stage presentations, one, extending nearly upon it, is a figure suggests work. The interior received a new coat of paint with chairs, and will seat only the ladies of the church. The interior generally will be. Mr. Austin, for having a want so long felt by the

parishioners will be given at

Wednesday and Friday even-

ings. The monastical preparations were drama. The last used in a most perfect man-

ner. The Happy Man. The company, the company of a good entertainment orchestra of Chicago, will for both evenings. The per-

sonalities, 10 o'clock, and will

throughout.

SAFETY CHURCH, and the Temperance Hall, will conduct the service. "God's Dwelling Place" will be held in the even-

ings. All the meetings of the Temperance

Church

and the Temperance Hall,

will conduct the service.

Mr. Austin said he held the

the discourse will be: "The

the discourse will be held in Temperance

Church.

the discourse will be held in

